THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Elbridge Smith,
" " A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" " R. H. Battle,
" " G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,* 3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,* 3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame. K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John F. Ellis, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Goode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,*23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj, Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?

As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase.
ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at 85 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 38—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the Capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to
ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 43—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.
WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 *and* 37, *corner Church and Union Streets,*
NORFOLK, VA.

Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d ult., a slave named George. He is about twenty years old, dark, five feet seven or eight inches high, with a rough or pimpled face. He was raised by Mrs. E. Hutchins, who resides five or six miles from Raleigh, and still owns his mother. I purchased him last fall from Mr. Jo. Bridgers, of Franklin county, who had owned him about twelve months. It is supposed he has gone to one or the other of the neighborhoods. I will pay Twenty five dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail or elsewhere, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM S. LONG.
Tarboro', March 6, 1856. 37—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 30—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jas Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay; [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jas. [illegible]owe; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilm[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3. 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given

For the Standard.

THE DISCUSSION IN CHEROKEE.

MURPHY, Cherokee Co., May 9, 1856.

Editors of the North-Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The discussion between the gubernatorial candidates opened here yesterday, and I propose to give you the points made and the substance of what was said by the candidates on that occasion. There was probably some two hundred persons present, and there would have been more had it been generally known that both candidates would be present. Until Gov. Bragg arrived it was doubted whether he would attend, as the Standard announcing his intention to do so did not reach us until the day of his arrival.

Mr. Gilmer opened by informing the people that his name was John A. Gilmer—that he was a candidate for the office of Governor, and had come among them for the purpose of presenting his claims for their suffrages. He said he had found the country beautiful and romantic far beyond his expectations—never having before been on this side the mountains—and that when in the Legisiature it would be found that he had voted for the measures introduced for their relief and for the improvement of their section

He said that a short time ago he had no intention of becoming a candidate—that he had not now nor ever had any political ambition—but that he had listened to the importunities of friends, and had yielded rather to feeling than to his better judgment.

He said the organ of the party to which his opponent belonged had said that he had a bad political record, and had referred to many of his votes and addresses to show that he was a Western man. Well, he was ready to defend these votes and addresses—they were brought forward to injure him in the East. He was then justified in making an appeal to the people of the West to sustain him as a Western man. First, he was charged with having voted to distribute the school fund according to white instead of federal population. He said it was true, and had he not done right in so doing? He referred to the first law introduced and passed under the auspices of Bartlett Yancy, Esq., to raise the fund and distribute it among the white children of the State. In 1838-'39 it was submitted to the people and accepted on that basis. In 1842, when the Democrats got into power, they altered the law to the federal basis, the effect of which was to give to a child in the East five or six times as much as to one in the West. This was unjust and was a violation of the original agreement upon which the fund was raised. He further said, that had Western men been true to themselves Gov. Reid never could have been elected, occupying the position he did upon this question; that *party* was allowed to overcome their rights and true interests: for, taking the counties for the present mode of distributing the fund and those against it, and there would be found a majority of 14 or 15,000 in the latter. In the vote he had given he had carried out the will of his constituents, and he put it to them to say if it was fair to charge him with being a Western man with a view to injure him. He hoped if such was the case the West would stand by him. Next, as to Free Suffrage. He had been charged with being opposed to that. This was not true. He was always for it, provided it could be passed in a proper manner, and with such guards and qualifications as in his opinion ought to go with it. He preferred a Convention. He could not see why the West was distrusted on that question, willing as she was to go into convention on the federal basis. Then all things could be settled. They could elect their Justices of the Peace by the people and establish cheap justices' courts for the trial of petty offences, and thus keep them from the courts—that it was important that justices should be elected by the people, as they laid the county taxes.

He said he voted against the present Free Suffrage bill because there was no provision in it to prevent the undue taxation of land. That the Senate as now constituted was a check on that; but abolish the freehold qualification for voters, and where would the check be?—that he had offered an amendment himself which, had it passed, he would have voted for the bill and waived his objection to the legislative mode of amendment. That the object of that amendment was to provide simply a protection to lands by requiring land and slave poll and white poll to be taxed alike. That in his opinion something ought to be adopted to protect the land-holder.

He said that the Standard had called him the "shinplaster candidate." It was true that his face appeared upon the bills of a small bank in his town; but he was in no way concerned in the same, and had no interest in the institution. He was, however, opposed to the law, and would make war upon any law which undertook to do away with small notes. Why take away small notes? the only currency which a poor man could get? The rich could get large bills; but they were beyond the reach of a poor man. [Here Mr. Gilmer entered into a rather elaborate argument to sustain the policy of small bank notes, and read the Bank-Note Reporter and other authorities to show that true policy required their free circulation, and that the worst consequences had followed their discontinuance in some of the States.]

He next shadowed forth a project for a new bank, to be owned in part by the State and part by individuals. For every $100 the State owns in railroad stock he would have her own a like amount in stock in the bank, and the same as to individuals; and something was said also as to State bonds forming a part of the basis, but the writer did not clearly catch the idea.

It was insisted, however, by Mr. Gilmer that such a bank would be very profitable, and that the State would realize enough from the profits to pay the interest of the State debt, and relieve the people from taxation; and the plan was, he said, for the bank to issue mostly one and two dollar notes for currency, as in South Carolina.

He was, too, in favor of having our State bonds, and the interest on the same, payable in North Carolina and not in New York, and thus keeping the money of our people at home. He said the national debt of England, being due to her own people, strengthened her; while ours acted as a continual drain to pay interest in New York.

After speaking 1½ hours Mr. G. said he desired before he closed to say something on federal politics, and the principles of the American party, of which he was the condidate.

He said when Mr. Fillmore left the Presidency all was quiet. He had approved of the Compromise measures; and when Boston had rebelled against the fugitive-slave law he declared he would burn the city or he would enforce the law, and it was enforced. We had extremists at both ends of the Union. Formerly, the Nashville Convention said the Union should be dissolved unless the Missouri Compromise line should be adopted. Now, the black Republicans said it should be dissolved unless it was restored.

Mr. Fillmore in his message said the existing laws were a finality on the snbject of slavery—both the great parties said so in 1852, and agreed to abide by it. Did they do it? No—and hence the troubles we now have. He had no doubt but that Mr. Pierce had acted honestly; but he had appointed freesoilers from the North and fire-eaters from the South, in order to reconcile all; but this had not been the result, and the country could only be saved by the honest men of both parties. He, therefore, advocated the principles of the American party—that Americans should rule America—that the influence of foreigners was great—that it gave the North a preponderating increase of population—that it ought to be checked, and that they ought to remain here 21 years before voting—and that Catholics who owed allegiance to the Pope ought not to be allowed to hold office—that no one could insist that this was persecution—that the charge that it was, was false and unfounded, and it was known to be so.

He then asked, who was the founder of the American party? Said it was Geo. Washington, and read from several of his letters to show it. He also read from a speech of Mr. Buchanan as to foreign influence, &c., and after justifying the course of his party as to the Catholics, he closed after speaking two hours and ten minutes.

Gov. Bragg arose and said: Two years ago this summer he closed the canvass with his then competitor. It had pleased a majority of the people of the State to elect him Governor. He had acted as such since the first of January, 1855. He had endeavored to discharge all his duties faithfully. The people, however, would be the judges of that. He would say, however, that he was not aware of any charges against him for not doing so; and if there was no just ground for complaint, then he submitted to all fair-minded men whether he had not now some right to ask at their hands a liberal and generous support in the present contest.

He said he concurred with Mr. Gilmer as to the beauty and fertility of their country, and as to what he had said in relation to its improvement, and hoped to see the day when its now comparatively hidden and locked up resources would be laid open and developed.

He said that he was surprised to hear his competitor to-day enter into the discussion of some matters which he had not supposed would be brought into this canvass, and he was still more surprised to see the manner in which he had treated them. His competitor complained that the Standard had assailed him for his vote some years since as to the distribution of the school fund. This was a mistake. The Standard had never to his knowledge referred to it at all. It may have been done in some other paper; but his competitor would find, as *he* had done in a former contest, that it was useless to notice attacks of that kind. If he did he would have his hands full. But, from the course of his competitor, he rather thought he was availing himself of this matter to get votes in this section. He had made an elaborate argument to show the gross injustice of the present mode of distributing the fund, and had undertaken to show that the Democratic party were responsible for it—that the original pledge for distributing the fund had been violated—that the West had not been true to her own interests or she would have defeated Gov. Reid—and he had made a strong appeal to the people here as a Western man.

Now, said Mr. B., I claim not your support either as an Eastern man or Western man, but as one who intends to discard all sectional questions, looking to the interests and wishes of the whole State. But Mr. Gilmer is in error as to one thing—the fund chiefly for common schools was not raised by Mr. Yancy's bill, but came from the general government as part of the surplus revenue under Gen. Jackson's administration. Nor did the Democrats of 1842 introduce the present mode of distribution by a repeal of any other law, but it was done before that time—it was not a party vote; but it was one about which there was difference of opinion and contest without the slightest regard to party. Time and again the matter was brought before the Legislature; but for several years passed the question, had ceased to be raised. It was considered as settled. In the last contest it was so considered between him and his competitor, and he regreted that Mr. Gilmer had deemed it proper to re-open it. It would do no good—it would again lead to sectional strife—it would retard the public improvements of the State, and nothing practical would come of it; because experience had shown that it could not be changed. It would even injure the Common Schools which were now doing well and improving, under the efficient management of our State Superintendent.—Gov. Bragg said that he had no wish to conceal his own opinions on this subject. He was against disturbing the matter. He would say so in the West—he would say so in the East. And now, said he, turning to Mr. G., I want my competitor to state his position. He has said a great deal about the matter, but has not told you what he will recommend in case he should be elected.

[At first Mr. G. declined to answer; but before the discussion closed, he said that the opinions advanced by him were his *private* opinions; but if elected Governor he would not recommend any change, but would acquiesce in the present law, whatever his own opinions might be.]

Then, said Gov. B., there is *practically* no difference between us. But my competitor makes a *public* argument in order to express his *private* opinions; and makes it in such a way as he thinks will get him votes here. I hope, said Gov. B., he will take the same course all over the State.

As to Free Suffrage, Gov. B. said that his competitor professed to be a great Free Suffrage man, but somehow always voted against it. Formerly, we were told that it was wrong to pass it by the Legislature—that it must be done by a Convention. That was the objection two years ago. He had then told the people that it was idle to talk about a Convention—that the action of the several Legislatures for years past had shown it to be so—that we must take things as they are and act accordingly.

And now he would remind the people of what he said, and would ask if it was not true; for if they would examine the journals of the last General Assembly they would find that the Convention bill, when offered in the Senate, received the votes only of some 16 out of the fifty members, and in the House of Commons never received in any of the different shapes in which it was offered more than 40 out of 120 members. Thus showing conclusively that there was a large majority—two to one—against a Convention in the Commons, in which House the West has a majority, opposed to the call of a Convention; whilst upon the passage, in the same House, of the Free Suffrage bill, there were only 15 votes against it; the members from Cherokee and most of the mountain counties who had voted for a Convention, voting for the bill. But his competitor, as already stated, had in every case voted against the bill, and says he is yet against it, unless an amendment offered by him or some other could be adopted; and as that cannot be done now, the bill having passed through one Legislature, and to amend it would be to destroy it, of course his competitor was opposed to it. Gov. B. said the opponents of this measure were always finding some objection to it. First, it was to be done by an open Convention, then by a restricted Convention, and now it seems his competitor falls back upon an old objection always urged by those in favor of keeping things as they are, that there is danger that the landed interest would be burthened unduly with taxes.

This was altogether chimerical—such had not been the case in other States. It was the largest and most powerful interest in the State, and members of Assembly could not do such a thing and sustain themselves at home. Nor was it likely they ever would attempt it, inasmuch as they themselves must be land holders, and would suffer as well as other land proprietors. The thing was preposterous. Let the freemen of the State, then, be true to themselves and the measure would be passed.—But let them be on their guard. Every effort will be made by open enemies and pretended friends to defeat it.

As to the tempting bait held out to them of having cheap courts and trials of petty offences before Justices of the Peace, and thus keeping such matters out of court, no one knew better than Mr. G. that the Legislature had power to do that without a Convention, and if he thought it expedient he ought to have had it done when in the Legislature.

As to Mr. Gilmer's bank notions, in relation to which he wished to know Gov. B's opinion, he, Gov. B., stated he should have it whenever he would set them out with such plainness as to enable him to see what it was.

His competitor made brave promises, however, to the people—that it would pay the interest on the State debt and save them from taxation. He would say this, he did not believe that interest, debts and taxes could be paid by any such legislative *hocus pocus*. As to small notes the Governor said that the matter was not one of a party character—that he had no wish to follow Mr. Gilmer into that discussion, as it would consume all his time, and he much preferred to discuss what the Know Nothing platform called the "paramount principles of Americanism," and he would proceed to that after saying a word to Mr. G's idea that our State bonds and the interest thereon should all be payable in North Carolina. Had he seen as much of this matter as I have done, said Gov. B., since I went into office, he would change his opinion. He said it would all be well enough to have our bonds paid here if they could be sold here in sufficient quantities. But our public works would have stopped had they depended on sales in North Carolina, and our Treasurer and Railroad Presidents would tell him so; and, moreover, that bonds payable here could not be sold in New York.

The Legislature had not taken the view of his competitor, and he thought they had acted wisely.

Gov. B. said that he thought that the allusion of Mr. G. to Mr. Fillmore and his execution of the fugitive-slave law was exceedingly unfortunate. In that case the negroes were allowed to be taken away from the United States authorities and carried off. In the case of Mr. Pierce, Anthony Burns, by the aid of the whole power of the Government, was returned to his owner.

His competitor talked a great deal about the peace and quiet of Mr. Fillmore's administration, and charges black Republicans and Democrats with causing all the excitement and danger of the existing troubles, and he stands upon a platform, said Gov. B., which denounces the administration for having recklessly and unwisely repealed the Missouri Compromise—a pretty platform for a Southern man to stand upon, especially when adopted in place of that of the year before! He read from the speech of Mr. Badger to show that all the Whig Senators from the South supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill except one, and that the measure was passed by Northern and Southern Democrats and Southern Whigs, and that Mr. B. said it was right and proper that it should pass.

Gov. B. then gave the history of the Missouri Compromise line—showed how unjust it was to the South originally—that the South had, however, shown every disposition to abide by it, and had time and again sought to have it extended over the new territory to the Pacific, while the North repudiated that line. The South was, therefore, not properly chargeable with any breach of faith, and was right to get rid of the odious act. Now, he said, there were questions of vital importance growing out of that matter, and we wished to know where our Know Nothing opponents stood with regard to them. But no one could tell. What was Mr. Fillmore's opinion upon any one of these questions? No body knew. He had said nothing while at home, and at the last accounts, strange as it might seem to Know Nothing ears, he was in the city of Rome partaking of the hospitalities of the Pope. Was the matter pressed, we are here told that the party eschews all sectional questions, State and National, in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may have full play; thus raising the question only who shall hold the offices of the country, and not in what manner our government shall be administered. Can it be possible, said Gov. B., that the people will be thus humbugged and trifled with when the country is in danger?

Gov. B. said he would then examine the claims of this new party. He went into a full examination of its principles—stated what had been its history North and South—what had been its fruits in different sections—how it sent nothing but abolitionists and freesoilers to Congress—and challenged his competitor to point to one solitary Northern national man of his party in either House of Congress—gave the history of the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and how not one of them voted for Aiken when the contest was between him and Banks, although five of them had voted for him the day before, including their candidate, Fuller.

He then examined into its origin, and traced out the machinery of the whole thing—showed that it was a monstrous attempt to subvert the plan of government adopted by our fathers and to substitute in its stead these worse than midnight Jacobin clubs. But I am unable to follow the Governor through this part of his speech without too much prolixity.

He exposed their constitutions, rituals, obligations and oaths, some of which he read. Said they had been hunted from their dark places in this State and now profess to have done away with all this—how and in what way don't appear; while at the North these councils, as appears from their last national platform, are still kept up.

He concluded by saying that such a party did not deserve the support of a free people, nor did he believe they would receive it. He was willing to go before the people of North Carolina on this subject, and should do so confident of success.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, on Thursday last, the following Special Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May instant, both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of affairs in Central America.

These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in our commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position and of our political interests as an American State, of primary magnitude, that Isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the Isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the maritime powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest to us since the settlement of the territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this isthmus.

We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce with the Republic of New Granada, among the conditions of which was a stipulation, on the part of New Granada, guaranteying to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in consideration of which the United States guarantied in respect of the same territory the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada.

The effect of this treaty was to afford the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transportation of mails, specie, and passengers, to and fro, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain from the Mexican Republic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the isthmus by Tehuantepec, and that line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude to the people of this Republic.

In the mean time, intervening between the Republic of New Granada and the Mexican Republic, lie the States of Guatemala San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the severed members of the former Republic of Central America. Here, in the territory of the Central American States, is the narrowest part of the Isthmus, and hither, of course, public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprises of inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European States as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not yield in this respect to any suggestions of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage either of communication or of commerce. Opportunities had not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as, even to the present day, we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican Republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the isthmus within the territories of Nicaragua.

It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act on the part of Great Britain to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name had even become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, and in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain when Spain was sovereign to the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected as the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British government and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the State of Honduras, we remembered the many and powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a sincere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention to assure the perfect neutrality of all inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, and, as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the absolute independence of the States of Central America and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory as well against Great Britain as the United States. We supposed we had accomplished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would have never been signed nor ratified by the United States but for the conviction that, in virtue of its provisions, neither Great Britain nor the United States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, howsoever or whensoever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convention—the neutralization of the isthmus—would, of course, become a nullity if either Great Britain or the United States were to continue to hold exclusively islands or mainland of the isthmus, and more especially if, under any claim of protectorship of Indians, either government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

I have already communicated to the two Houses of Congress full information of the protracted and hitherto fruitless efforts which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is referred to on the present occasion only because of its intimate connexion with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of some of the Spanish-American Republics has never ceased to be regarded by this Government with solicitude and regret on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment in our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions and the wars by which they are continually agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the foreign States associated with them in close relations of geographical vicinity or commercial intercourse.

Such is, more emphatically, the situation of the United States with respect to the Republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish-American Republics. Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained to recur to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the castle of San Juan de Uloa, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect in the conduct and policy of the United States is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and absorb new territories from America as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue therefrom to the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it, in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and that while the courageous and self-reliant spirit of our people prompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand, where they know how potential their influence, moral and material, must be, the American Government has uniformly and steadily resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed aggressions against friendly Spanish-American Republics.

While the present incumbent of the Executive office has been in discharge of its duties he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the Constitution requires him to execute faithfully; because they are contrary to the policy of the Government, and because to permit them would be a departure from good faith towards those American Republics in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy, in their calamities the cordial sympathy and in their prosperity the efficient good will of the Government and of the people of the United States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated or successfully evaded is only to say what is true of all laws in all coun ries, but not more so in the United States than in any one whatever of the countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States prohibiting all foreign military enlistment or expeditions within our territory have been executed with impartial good faith, and, so far as the nature of things permits, as well in repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position on the isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular interoceanic transit route, second only in utility and value to the one previously established in the territory of New Granada. The condition of Nicaragua would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a foreign Power, and of the disturbing authority set up and sustained by the same Power in a portion of its territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the Republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long-continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factions of the Republic invited the assistance and co operation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence, as it appears, put an end at once to civil war and restored apparent order throughout the territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all Governments without question of their source, or their organization, or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a government *de facto* accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as to the recognition of revolutionary Governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the fact of a foreign Governmen exercising actual power to investigate questions of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of Government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing Government and another has been established in its place according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new Government.

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing Government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic transquility, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe.

It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish-American Republics in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican Republic is an example, where five successive revolutionary Governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognised successively each as the political power of that country by the United States.

When, therefore, some time since, a new minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was *in fact* the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstance of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the government *de jure* of that republic.

That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In the second place, the interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their Government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents communicated show that, while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Granada, involving the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been dispatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particulary to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication, by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

I have adopted such precautionary measures and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within my constitutional power and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand.—Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON May 15, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan's Reception and Speech at Baltimore.

According to previous arrangements, Mr. Buchanan reached Baltimore Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and was received with the strongest evidences of high respect. His trip from Lancaster to Baltimore is described as marked by a succession of the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations. Upon arriving at Baltimore, Mr. Buchanan was addressed by Hon. William F. Giles in a speech of some length, and one replete with commendations of his career in the councils of his country. Mr. Buchanan replied in a most eloquent speech, which was warmly and repeatedly applauded by the immense audience. We copy the speech, as reported for the Baltimore Sun, as follows:

Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have ever felt a deep interest in the prosperity of your beautiful city. This originated in my earliest associations. I was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the borders of Maryland; and the trade and intercourse of that county was chiefly with Baltimore. It is the first city I ever beheld. I shall never forget the impression it made upon me when a boy fresh from the country. After completing the study of the law, I had determined to practise my profession in Baltimore; but when the moment arrived to abandon my native State, I found this to be impossible. I have never, however, forgotten my early attachment to Baltimore. It is a city of noble and generous hospitality, and of brave and true hearts. The energy, enterprise, and public spirit of its citizens are known and admired throughout the world.

The victory of your brave defenders in 1814 at North Point and at Fort McHenry, over a British army and navy, caused my heart to thrill with patriotic pride and exultation. May it be ever thus, and may the soil of freedom ever become the grave of its invaders! It will be always so whilst our Union shall endure, and whilst millions of armed freemen are ready to rush to repel the invader under the united common flag of our country.

Historically the name of Baltimore is a name consecrated to civil and religious liberty. The charter which Lord Baltimore obtained from the British Crown more than two centuries ago recognised the right of the people of Maryland to govern themselves, almost to the exclusion of royal authority. It was the most liberal charter which had ever been granted by a sovereign to his subjects.

But what shall I say of the religious freedom which it secured to the people? The Christian religion is a religion of charity, peace, and brotherly love. The golden rule which its Divine Founder prescribed to all mankind was, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Notwithstanding this injunction from Heaven, the civil governments of the earth had for many centuries impiously interfered between the Creator and his creatures, and consigned to present and future punishment all Christians, of whatever denomination, who dared to worship God in a manner different from themselves.

In an age of religious bigotry and intolerance, Lord Baltimore was the first legislator who proclaimed the sacred rights of conscience, and established for the government of his colony the principle, not merely of toleration, but perfect religions freedom and equality among all sects of Christians. He was in advance of the age, but he became the precursor of a principle which, though it has yet made but little progress among the nations, beyond the limits of our own favored land, is destined in the end to prevail throughout Christendom. In the language of our own great historian, "religious liberty obtained a home—its only home in the wide world—at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary's." This is a glory which belongs to Maryland, and will distinguish her throughout all future generations.

Time would fail me were I to attempt to speak of Charles Carroll, and other revoluntionary worthies, whose names have illustrated the history of Maryland.

Our revolutionary fathers—the men of renown of the past generation—have founded a system of government for us without an equal in the history of former ages. Fully to realize and appreciate its advantages over all other governments, a man must actually witness the condition of the laboring classes in other countries.

Ours is the only country on earth where a freeman feels proudly conscious that he is equal to his fellow-man, and where the avenues to wealth, distinction, and political power are equally open to all. It is the only country where honest labor is respected as it deserves, and receives an adequate reward. It is to the constitution and the Union that we are indebted for all the blessings and benefits we enjoy over every people beneath the sun. How base, then, would be the present generation—how unworthy of their noble sires—should they fail to transmit this precious legacy to their posterity? Were this possible, which I do not in the least apprehend, they would blast the hopes of those noble spirits in every land who ardently expect their own political regeneration from the effect of our example, and consign the human race to centuries of despotism and misrule. We should never betray this sacred trust, committed to us not only for our own benefit, but that of all mankind.

Although this is my abiding faith, nothing abroad mortified me so much as the repeated and confident predictions of foreign journals that our Union was on the point of dissolution. Day after day and week after week I was obliged to read these sinister predictions. They were extensively believed, in consequence of the wild and exaggerated statements contained in some of our own journals. When the news reached Europe that, after a protracted and desperate struggle, "a black republican" had been elected "Speaker of the House of Representatives," many, taking the word literally, believed that this election would prove to be the knell of our Union.

It ought to be known to the American people that these continual threats of disunion have impaired our national character throughout the world. Everybody, abroad as well as at home, knows that our strength consists in union, and that if divided each fragment would become powerless.

Power is always respected among nations. The belief in the European world that our Union is not stable—that it is exposed any moment to dissolution—has in some degree deprived us of that glorious character, the greatest, freest, most happy, and prosperous people that ever existed are entitled to enjoy. Among the despotic governments of Europe the wish may be father to the thought, because our existence is a constant reproach to them, and our example inspires them with terror. There are, however, many, very many, wise and good men in every foreign land who view our Union as the lone star of hope in a benighted world, and would regard its dissolution as a fatal catastrophe to human liberty.

Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of direful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it. Let the time ever arrive when faction or fanaticism shall drive the people of any State to the brink of the precipice—let them have a full view of the yawning gulf beneath, and they will recoil with instinctive horror from the abyss.

In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist; and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country.—Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already reached and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued agitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can long continue to contest the elementary republican principles recognised in the territorial legislation of Congress.

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every free State since the world began. It is the foundation, the elementary principle, of a democratic republic. Without a cheerful submission to the will of the majority, no democratic government can exist. We have thus reached the end, or, to use an expressive Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will rise among his fellow-citizens and seriously urge the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away it requires some days for the waves of the ocean to subside; so, after the agitation in the public mind for many years on the slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among those fanatics who are governed by a higher law than the constitution, I feel an abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serious attention. Our mercantile marine is now the largest in the world, and our merchant vessels cover every sea; but where is the navy to protect them?

To be sure what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials; but we have too little of it, although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth rate naval power.

I beg to return to the gentlemen who addressed me on the part of the councils, and to yourself, Judge Giles, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have respectively performed the duties intrusted to you; and I need not say how gratified I am at the reception which has been extended to me by the people of all parties in this beautiful city—a city which, in addition to the recollections I have already alluded to, is endeared to me by the fact that the first political speech I ever made in my life was made in appealing to my fellow-citizens at home to raise volunteers to defend it against the foreign invader, which I followed by enrolling my name in the list of those who offered to march to its defence, and with them I came here to offer my humble services.

Now as to Maryland and Pennsylvania., They are both rapidly blotting out Mason and Dixon's line. The enterprise of your sons has penetrated our State in every direction, and you are reaping the rich fruits of that enterprise from the valleys and the mountains of the Keystone State. We rejoice in your prosperity. The day has passed when any jealousy should exist between us—a jealousy always injurious to both parties.

I once more return to you and to the citizens of Baltimore my sincere thanks for your generous welcome. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall always esteem this one of the proudest days of my life.

It is almost impossible (says the Sun) to convey the impression produced by the delivery of the above speech by Mr. Buchanan. His venerable appearance, his fine athletic form, the clear, ringing tones of his voice, which were heard by the immense audience that listened to him, rendered the scene a most imposing one. He was frequently interrupted by cheers, and when he closed hundreds rushed forward to take him by the hand.

Last evening, in company with the city council, he attended the opera, where he was saluted with the most rapturous applause. At midnight he was serenaded at his quarters by the band of the Independent Blues.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES W. BRYAN,
(Formerly of North-Carolina,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 23, LAW BUILDING, *Lexington Street*,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Baltimore, and in the Supreme Court of the United States and Court of Claims at Washington.
May 20, 1856. 1125—wdw.

NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE, NO. 435 FOR 104 shares of the Bank of the State of North Carolina in the name of the late Mrs. Margaret G. Cotten, having been lost or mislaid, application will be made at the expiration of thirty days from this date, to the President and Directors of said Bank for a re-issue of said Certificate.
F. R. COTTEN, Ex'r.
May 16th, 1856. 1125—wdw.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN GRANVILLE.—The Democrats of the County of Granville are requested to meet in Convention on the last Saturday in May, the same being the 31st, in the town of Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. A full meeting is most desirable in order that there should be free and full expression of the wishes of the party.
MANY VOTERS.
May 10, 1856. 50—td.

Democratic Convention in Franklin.

THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN ARE REQUESTED to hold primary meetings and send delegates to a County Convention to be held in Louisburg on the 24th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature.
MANY VOTERS.
April 16th, 1856. 43—td.

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Monday, 26th May.
Halifax, Saturday, June 7th,
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, the 9th,
Murfreesboro', Hertford, Tuesday, 10th,
Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th,
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th,
E. City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th,
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, ESQ.

The name of this gentleman was urged by his friends, before the County Convention on Monday last, for the nomination as one of the candidates for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Allen most heartily approves the action of the Convention, and fully endorses its nominations. He did not personally desire the nomination, and only permitted his name to be used by his friends, because he is a Democrat of that stripe, who, disregarding all personal considerations, is always willing to acquiesce in the action of his party, having the utmost confidence, from its past history, that its action is guided by justice and an anxious desire to promote the best interests of the country.

Mr. Allen is a Democrat from principle. We know no Democrat who is more unselfish than he is, or more devoted to the cause; and we feel confident he will exert himself for the success of the *entire* ticket with his accustomed ability, and with as much zeal and energy as any man in the County. These statements are not necessary among those intimately acquainted with Mr. Allen; but they are made as a matter of sheer justice to him, and to prevent the circulation of contrary reports that might possibly arise.

☞ The Elizabeth City Sentinel, in a notice of a K. N. meeting recently held there, says, "Mr. Pool addressed the Club at some length, vindicating his party from the foul charges of abolitionism." Has it come to that? Do *Southern* K. N's deem it necessary to argue to show that their party *is not an abolition party?* One thing is certainly apparent, and that is, the Southern K. N's are but one step in the rear of the black Republicans on the question of the extension of slavery. The black Republican Know Nothings denounce the repeal of the Missouri line, and declare that it must be restored; the Southern K. N's denounce its repeal as "reckless and unwise." Both unite in censuring President Pierce, Judge Douglas, and other Northern Democrats because they favored its repeal. What is the inference from this? If it was wrong to repeal that line, would it not be right to restore it?

FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Pierce has vetoed the bills recently passed by Congress for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi and St. Clair flats. These measures were artfully contrived, and have been passed on the eve of the Cincinnatti Convention, in the hope that they would diminish the President's popularity. But he has had the nerve and the firmness to stand by the Constitution and by his principles, without regard to consequences. We concur with the Richmond Enquirer, that "such an example of moral courage and unselfish patriotism will command a tribute of admiration from every honest heart." Will the people of the South be longer divided in their preferences? What says Virginia?

DISCUSSION IN CHEROKEE.—We invite the attention of our readers of all parties to the account, in our paper to day, of the discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer in Cherokee. Read it, and lay it aside for future reference. Let us see, by comparing this account with what Mr. Gilmer may say hereafter, how and to what extent he will change or modify his positions and opinions. We tell you again, good reader, that the K. N. party is sectional in this State, as it is sectional in the Union; and no K. N. candidate for Governor can make headway, if he maintains the same doctrines on State affairs in the East and West.

THE CELEBRATION IN WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington papers of Wednesday contain interesting accounts of the celebration, in that place, "of the organization of the Wilmington Light Infantry, and of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." The Herald says of the reception of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Companies on Tuesday morning—

"It was in truth a splendid sight. First came the Cornet Band discoursing most delightful music, then the Wilmington Light Infantry, then the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry with music, followed by the Oak City Guards of Raleigh, these by the German Volunteers, the Rifle Cadets, and the Wilmington Pioneer Cadets. Marching with soldierly precision to the place appointed for the reception just in front of Mayor Walker's residence, and opposite the *Herald* office, they came to a halt, and Jno A. Baker, Esq., of this town, welcomed the military visitors in a graceful and happy speech, most appropriate to the occasion, and filled with well-timed allusions. He was replied to in a very happy manner by Capt. Harrison, of the Oak City Guards, and Orderly Sergeant Robinson, of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; after which the companies paraded, and finally broke up for breakfast exercises."

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, says the Herald, "is the oldest company in the country, with one exception, and its members seem determined to keep up the spirit as well as the organization of the corps, as pure and as perfect as when they succeeded those gallant spirits who preceded them. They made a very fine display; uniform, blue cloth coat, with silver buttons, white pantaloons, neat caps with plumes white tipped with red. Their officers, by special enactment of the Legislature, rank as follows: The Captain, Draughon, as Major; the Lieutenants, Huske, McGilvary, Vann and Fritzell, as Captains. It is but meager praise to say, that this company, numbering fifty-five on this occasion, delighted all those familiar with military tactics, by the perfect manner in which they went through the various evolutions of the drill."

The same paper thus speaks of the "Oak City Guards":

"The Oak City Guards of Raleigh, our reporter affirms, is one of the handsomest, if not the very best looking military company he ever saw. All, with one or two exceptions, fine, large men, with frames and spirit capable to do great service on the tented field; and the very few, who fail to reach the general average size of the troupe, yet possess the hearts and courage of true men. Their officers are: Capt. Wm. H. Harrison; 1st Lieutenant, R. S. Tucker; 2d do., C. G. Scott; 3d do., F. C. Shepard; 4th do., C. H. Thompson; Commissary, J. J. Iredell; Quarter Master, J. H. Kirkham. Their uniform is a beautiful one. Bottle-green frock coat, gilt buttons, yellow trimmings, green cap, white pantaloons, plumes white tipped with green. Preceding the rank and file are three saltwart pioneers, big, strong chaps, with great bear-skin caps, about a foot and a half high, bearing on their shoulders broad axes, with which, it seemed to our reporter, (who likes anything out of the usual way,) they could cut a pathway through the forest with great expedition. The company numbered forty-seven on this occasion, and elicited the admiration of all who beheld their masterly evolutions. To close this branch of the subject, our reporter says that our sister towns of Fayetteville and Raleigh have good reason to be proud of their representatives on this occasion; and he expresses the wish, in which we heartily join, that they may long continue to keep up their organization and drill, reflecting as they do the utmost credit on their zeal and patriotism."

The target exercises took place on Tuesday. The prizes were a gold medal, on which the seal of the Wilmington Light Infantry was handsomely engraved with the words: "Presented to —— by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, for the best shot target exercises between the Independent Company of Fayetteville, the Oak City Guards of Raleigh, and the Wilmington Light Infantry, May 20, 1856;" and a silver goblet, richly embossed, and engraved with the words: "Presented to —— by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, for the best shot target exercises, May 20, 1856."

The first prize, the gold medal, was won by private Samuel G. Nott, of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, whose shots average 3 11-16 inches, and who also made the best single shot in that company.

The silver goblet, shot for by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company alone, was won by ensign D. G. White, whose shots averaged 5½ inches.

The best average shot of the Oak City Guards was made by pioneer Thos. Howle, 5 1-16 inches—the best single shot in the company by Sargent Jno. Spelman.

S. W. Roberts, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, made the best single shot of the day, his ball having passed through the centre of the "bull's eye."

The Journal says:

"The Companies and invited guests closed the exercises of the day, by a dinner at Brown's Railroad Hotel. The decoration of the dining saloon, draped with flags, and adorned with flowers was very fine indeed. We give the regular toasts as they have been handed to us. To the toast connecting Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, as sisters, R. H. Cowan, Esq., responded in his usual happy vein. Robert Strange, Esq., was called upon, after that in honor of the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration had been read, and made a most capital speech. Captain Harrison responded on behalf of the Oak City Guards; Captain Huske on behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Seaton Gales, Esq., on behalf of the Press; Captain DeCarteret on behalf of the Independent Guards of Raleigh, who were toasted by a Volunteer, and James Banks, Esqr., from whom something good is always expected, and who never disappoints that expectation, was called upon by numerous volunteer toasts. Lieut. Tucker, Mr. Bryan, and other gentlemen were also called upon and came up to the mark manfully and well. Where everybody did so well, what can be said, or who can particularize? We, at least cannot. It was a pleasant occasion, and passed off without anything to mar its harmony.

At an early hour, that is, within a very reasonable hour from the time of sitting down to the table, the companies formed again and marched down town. To-day the companies started down the river on the "Spray," for an excursion to the Bar, Fort Caswell, the Fishing Grounds, etc. We trust they will have "a good time."

The regular toasts were as follows:

1. The President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina—The chosen depositories of our jewels!
2. Our Country and her free Institutions—Party differences and financial convulsions are but the storms that test their stability and purify the political atmosphere.
3. Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington—Let the sisters walk hand in hand. Their interests are identical, and their harmony will always herald their prosperity.
4. The Fayetteville Independent Company—Honorable for its years; may it be perpetual in the vigor and spirit of youth.
5. The Oak City Guards—An admirable specimen of that citizen soldiery, which is at once the source of American pride, the foundation of American strength, and the right arm of American defense.
6. The 20th May, 1775—the day we celebrate. The dawning of that light, whose noon-day splendor now cheers the hearts of twenty-five millions of freemen.
7. The Press—More than all other influences combined, it controls and directs public opinion for good or for evil.
8. The Citizen Soldiery of the United States—Their history has proven that all *veterans* are *regulars*, and that a *veteran militia* is the only sure and safe defense of a free country.
9. Internal Imorovement—Its trophiees are around us—won from land and sea—to elevate and moderate the social condition of man.
10. The Common Schools of North Carolina—In the education of the people, they afford the surest guarantee of the perpetuity of our free institutions.
11. The Regeneration of the State—Slowly but surely the work advances; and the night of ignorance and apathy is fast brightening into the full dawn of education and internal improvement.
12. Woman—(Some of our *young* gentlemen must complete this toast.)

The toast by a lady of Raleigh, was read by Lieut. Tucker:

Toast for the 20th of May, on which day, 1775, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed.

To the Wilmington Light Infantry—a Phœnix, sprung from the funeral pyre of our revolutionary fathers, to whom this day is sacred—*Soldiers* worthy to wear their swords stained with the last blood shed by our tyrants.* With them for our vanguard, Liberty will live longest, where rang the first trump of American freedom.

*The battle of Guilford, fought in North Carolina, decided the fate of the revolution. It was the last decissive battle.

THE "ROANOKE DEMOCRAT."—We have received the first number of a paper with this title, which takes the place of the "Republican" formerly published in Halifax by Mr. Webb. The "Democrat" is conducted by Mr. James W. Faucett, who occupies true Democratic grounds, and gives evidence of tact and talent. The "Democrat" is a decided improvement in typographical execution upon the "Republican." We wish the Editor much success.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that the following ticket has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Mecklenburg: For the Senate, William R. Myers; for the Commons, William F. Davidson and William M. Matthews. The Democrat says:

"These are popular nominations, as was evidenced by the unanimity with which they were made by the large number who attended the meeting from all parts of the country. They are gentlemen of intelligence, of high standing, familiar with the wants and interests of their county, and all well known to the voters of the county. Mr. Myers was a member of the last House of Commons, Mr. Davidson is the Mayor of our town, and Mr. Mathews a resident of Providence, enjoying an enviable popularity in his section and wherever known. They form a strong county ticket, which every good Democrat of Mecklenburg will cordially and enthusiastically support, and which will command the respect, if not the votes, of all their political opponents."

The Democrat pays the following well deserved compliment to Messrs. Walker and Black, former members:

"Two of our late able and worthy representatives in the Legislature could not be prevailed on to accept another nomination. We allude to Capt. John Walker, our late Senator, who has for many years led the Democrats of Mecklenburg to victory in many a hard-fought contest—and William Black, Esq., one of our excellent Delegates in the last House of Commons. For reasons of an imperative domestic character, these gentlemen, to the regret of their numerous friends, felt obliged to decline another election. They are, however, zealous as ever in the good cause, and will take the same interest in the success of their worthy successors as though they were themselves on the ticket.—It was a matter of especial regret, that Captain Walker, the Napolean of Mecklenburg Democracy, who has so long and so ably represented his county in the Senate, should have been compelled by family affliction, to remain at home. He carries with him into retirement the thanks, kind wishes, and sincere regards of the entire body of his political friends, and the respect of his political opponents."

MASS MEETING IN SHELBY.

At a public meeting held in Shelby, on the 12th inst., a resolution was adopted, recommending that all persons in the two Congressional districts represented by the Hon. T. L. Clingman, and the Hon. Burton Craige, who are opposed to Know Nothingism and in favor of the re-election of Gov. Bragg, to assemble in a Mass Meeting, at Shelby, Cleaveland County, on the second Monday in July next.

A number of eloquent public speakers, of this and other States will be invited; and we have reason to believe that some of the most brilliant and patriotic orators in the country will be present.

The following named gentleman were appointed a Committe of arrangement and invitation, viz: W. H. Green, J. M. Ware, F. S. Ramsour, W. W. Green, P. D. Gold, John Weber, A. R. Homsely, Joseph Carroll, Martin Roberts G. Dickson, William Blanton, A. W. Burton; and to these were added the name of John R. Logan, the Chairman of the meeting.

TEACHER'S CONVENTION.—A district Convention of Teachers and the friends of education, was held at Goldsboro' on Wednesday the 7th inst., Wm. K. Lane, Esq., in the Chair, and Wm. Robinson Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be to unite teachers of all schools and grades and the friends of education, generally, throughout the State, in one homogeneous, working body, for the cause of Education. After progressing as far as in its power towards the accomplishment of this object, the Convention appointed a Committee to make arrangements for holding a general Convention at such times and places as the Committee may designate, to consider—first: the best method of uniting the teachers of Classical and Common Schools and the friends of educations in systematic efforts to promote the cause of general intelligence throughout the State. Secondly: the best method of increasing the number and efficiency of Common School teachers. Thirdly: on School Architecture. Fourthly: on School discipline. Fifthly: on the best method of imparting instruction in Schools.

The Convention, during its sittings, was addressed by C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, Rev. Z. Graves, of Warrenton, Rev. W. Closs, Salisbury, and other distinguished speapers.

FRIENDS OF FREE SUFFRAGE.

The Know Nothing papers of the State friendly to Mr. Gilmer, indignantly deny that their candidate is opposed to Free Suffrage; yet they themselves keep up a fire in opposition to that measure. Here is an extract from the Salisbury Herald, a rantankorous Know Nothing, Gilmer sheet:

"FREE SUFFRAGE.—This hobby is again in the field with Gov. Bragg as its rider. A wonderful hobby! gotten up for what? To insult the good sense of every white man in North Carolina."

They swear Mr. Gilmer is *not* opposed to it; yet it is not simply a "hobby," but a "wonderful hobby," and one gotten up "to insult the good sense of every white man in North Carolina." They are certainly "wonderful" friends to Free Suffrage who thus talk about it. The deception of Know Nothingism seems to be equalled only by its depravity.

MESSRS. BRAGG AND GILMER.—These gentlemen will close the list of appointments in the West, at Rutherfordton; on the 26th—and then go to the East, and continue the discussion, commencing at Halifax on the 7th June, and after speaking in Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Chowan, and Washington, close the 2d list of appointments in Bertie county, on Wednesday, the 18th of June. Gov. Bragg, we learn, is pouring the "grape" into his opponent, and giving Sam a black eye and bloody nose wherever he goes. *Charlotte Dem.*

We learn that Gov. Bragg will address the people at Shelby, Cleaveland, on Wednesday the 28th May, and will then return home. He expects to meet Mr. Gilmer at the times and places already published, commencing on the 7th of June, at Halifax; but he is anxious to address the people of Currituck, for whom no appointment has yet been made.

American Victory.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—At the municipal election held here yesterday, the Americans carried their whole ticket by 500 majority. *Raleigh Register.*

Now, these men who have carried Providence, and who are styled by the Register as "Americans," are black Republicans, alias black-hearted abolitionists. It is thus that by heralding such results as "American victories," Southern K. N's give aid and comfort to our enemies.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the June number of this valuable and interesting publication.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.—The official report of the proceedings in to-day's paper, will show that the Convention of Delegates from the several counties of this, the 7th Electoral District, who assembled in this town, on Tuesday last, appointed with great unanimity, R. P. WARING, Esq., as the Presidential Elector for this District, embracing the counties of Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleaveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, and Union. Mr. W. is a gentleman too well known to require eulogy at our hands. As an able lawyer, he is, we believe, well known in every county of the district, and as the accomplished Editor of this paper, for several years, his powers are familiary known. Young, talented, a good speaker, familiar with the political history of the times, and zealous in the cause of Democracy, the Constitution, Southern and equal rights, he will prove a thorn in the side of "Sam" wherever he pitches a lance.

Charlotte Democrat.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Flour is buoyant; sales of State brands at $5 69 to $6, Ohio $6 12 to $6 37, Southern $6 31 to $7, and fancy $7 12 to $8 81.—Wheat has advanced; sales of Southern Red at $1 60, White $1 82. Corn is buoyant at 57½ cts. Stocks are higher.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The markets are unchanged. Flour is firmer, with more buyers than sellers.

Wake County Democratic Convention.

According to previous agreement, the delegates from the different districts of Wake county met in convention, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 19th of May, 1856.

On motion of W. W. Holden, J. M. Fleming was chosen President; and on motion of Q. Busbee, Frank. I. Wilson and Geo. H. Faribault were selected Secretaries.

The President briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the selection of candidates to represent Wake county in the next General Assembly of the State, and also to take into consideration the propriety of nominating a candidate for Sheriff.

The following delegates appeared and took seats in the Convention:

Raleigh District, No. 1.—Q. Busbee, F. I. Wilson, W. W. Holden, E. G. Haywood, M. A. Prendergast, F. J. Hutchins, D. Royster, Jr., J. K. Marriott, and W. F. Askew.

Raleigh District, No. 2.—A. G. Drake, W. H. Jones, J. R. Harrison, M. Williams, Jordan Womble, Sr., Jno. Sugg, Jno. O'Rorke, A. M. Lewis and M. A. Bledsoe.

House's Creek.—J. Rigsbee, D. Jackson, W. O. Smith, B. A. Perry, H. P. Tucker, E. Emery and P. Spikes.

Swift Creek.—A. P. Woodall, A. Goodman, J. M. Jones, B. Jones, J. W Rogers, Jas. Rogers, P. Yates, A. Maynard, Thos. Young, S. Atkins, J. Harrison, W. H. Pope, A. Jones, H. B. Whitaker, A. J. Woodard, G. W. Atkinson, Wm. Pulley, M. Jones, L. Franks, B. Atkins, Sam'l Whitaker and A. B. Turner.

Fish Dam.—G. H. Pennington.

New Light.—John Ray, Jr., W. C. Mangum, W. Emery, W. P. O'Neal, J. C. Little, W. H. Whitson, E. Haswell, A. Lowry and W. O'Neal.

Dupree's.—E. Booker, B. Holland, E. Holloman, J. H. Burt, H. C. Lashley, Jas. Boothe, J. M. Richardson, D. H. Gardner, G. Beckwith, E. Collins, P. B Burt, I. Burt, M. Barker, A. Leslie, W. J. Lashley, Isham Holland, J. Ennis, W. B. Jones, C. Holloman, J. A. Peddy, B. Rollins and D. B. Holland.

Busbee's.—B. Williams, E. P. Tomlinson, W. J. Allen, W. R. Poole, J. Mitchener, Geo. Poole, Sr., J. S. Poole, G. H. Faribault, Jas. Wilder, P. Dupree and H. Britt.

Rolesville.—L. House, R. Temple, J. T. Weathers, James Temple, J. Wiggins, T. C. Smith, J. C. Lee, Isham Young, W. S. Fort, J. M. Fleming, S. Hester and J. S. Moring.

Wakefield.—R. S. Perry, P. P. Pace and J. C. Marriott.

Mark's Creek.—Jos. D. Powell.

Buffalo.—Dan'l Scarbrough, Seth Jones and Dr. W. Green.

Lick Creek.—F. Beevers.

White Oak.—A. Hunter, Jack. Hunter, Jos. Hunter, S. Jenks, C. S. Jenks, B. B. Freeman, A. B. Freeman, Wm. Alford, H. Howell, H. Jones, J. Baucum, B. Seares, G. Jones, A. Jones, H. A. Dowd, Jno. Scott, Josiah Scott, H. Hudson, F. M. Gulley, W. Marcum, G. Upchurch, M. Olive and A. Maynard.

Cedar Level.—R. T. Weatherspoon, Wm. Barbee, P. H. Barbee, H. E. Lyon, Wm. George, S. Scott, jr., H. Weatherspoon and C. Lowe.

Forest.—J. A. Hicks, G. B. Allen, W. B. Dunn, P. A. Dunn, S. H. Dunn, W. B. Reid, Dr. J. B. Dunn, W. H. Mitchell, J. P. Robertson, M. Thompson and E. E. Gill.

Crabtree.—S. Lowe, Thos. Young, S. Wiggins, J. Weatherspoon and S. Thompson.

Panther Branch.—S. Smith, J. Smith, H. Stevens, S. Williams, O. Williams, L. B. Britt, Willis Whitaker and Wm. Snelling.

Barton's Creek.—G. W. Thompson, E. Ferrell, M. Sater, R. H. Jones, W. S. Thompson, B. Ferrell, J. Rogers, M. C. O'Neal, R. Allen, J. Ferrell, W. J. Reaves and A. J. Thompson.

St. Matthew's.—J. O. Jeffreys and J. Hunter.

Hayes'.—J. D. Hayes and F. Bevers.

St. Marks.—R. Hunter, N. Dunn, P. Dunn, J. T. Hunter, J. B. Lassiter, T. Yeargin, L. W. Robertson and W. A. Allen.

Middle Creek.—J. Adams, I. Rowland, W. Balentine, A. W. Betts, A. Jones, J. Stokes, R. A. Crowder, A. S. Utley, A. Holland and J. Welborn.

On motion of G. W. Thompson, a committee of five, consisting of Q. Busbee, A. Hunter, Willis Whitaker, S. H. Dunn and Dan'l Scarbrough, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the action of the State Democratic Convention recently assembled in this place; and that we hail with pleasure the re-nomination of Thomas Bragg as our candidate for Governor, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we approve the counse of our representative in Congress, the Hon. L. O'B. Branch; and so long as he is faithful to the Democracy and to the South, we will most cheerfully sustain him.

Resolved, That we will nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons to be voted for at the ensuing election, and we pledge ourselves to support and elect the nominees.

On motion of Q. Busbee, GASTON H. WILDER was nominated for the Senate by acclamation.

On motion of W. W. Holden, the Convention proceeded to vote for three candidates to represent Wake County in the next House of Commons, the vote being taken by districts. N. G. RAND and A. M. LEWIS were nominated on the first ballot, and M. A. BLEDSOE on the third.

The following resolution was introduced by W. W. Holden, and after a short debate was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention will now proceed to determine, by a majority of votes of the districts, whether they will nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

A majority of the districts voting, determined to nominate.

E. G. Haywood moved that the members of the Convention pledge themselves to vote for and use their influence in favor of the nominees; and also that the candidates proposed for the nomination shall pledge themselves to abide the action of the Convention; which motion was carried.

Wm. H. High, W. W. Clements, G. H. Alford and Jas. D. Newsom were put in nomination; and on the first ballot WM. H. HIGH was nominated.

G. W. Thompson, E. G. Haywood and G. B. Allen were appointed a committee to inform the gentlemen selected of their nomination and request their presence before the Convention. They all appeared, and in neat and brief speeches accepted the nominations in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm.

The Convention was the largest County Convention that ever assembled in Wake. Every portion of the county was well represented, and harmony prevailed. In the outpouring of Democracy on that day—in the unanimity of sentiment—in the determination to conquer evinced by all, "Sam" may read his doom in August next.

The Convention was addressed by several gentlemen in the course of its proceedings, all of whom spoke confidently of victory, and expressed their determination to do battle for the good old cause.—"Sam" will scarcely have two dry bones to rattle after the August elections.

After a session of about four hours the Convention adjourned with the best spirit prevailing; and with a settled purpose to elect the nominees.

J. M. FLEMING, Pres't.

FRANK. I. WILSON, GEO. H. FARIBAULT, } Secretaries.

Democratic Meeting in Buckhorn District.

Pursuant to previous notice, on Saturday, May 17th, a large portion of the Democracy of Buckhorn District, Wake County, assembled at Dupree's, and on motion of Bennet Holland, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Burwell Rollins, Chairman, and D. B. Holland, Secretary.

The Chairman, in a very brief way, explained the object of the meeting, and appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Edwin Holleman, G. Beckwith, D. H. Gardner, D. B. Holland, and A. Peddy.

In the absence of the committee, the chairman entertained the meeting with a concise, but very appropriate address. After which the committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proposed Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Monday 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to run for the next Legislature, and for the office of Sheriff.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent this district in said Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting point with pride and satisfaction to the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention, and we cordially approve of the principles of the Democratic party as there laid down.

On motion of D. B. Holland,

Resolved, That we pledge our cordial support to the nominees of said County Convention.

In accordance with the 2nd resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, viz: Enoch Booker, Bennet Holland, Edwin Holleman, John H. Burt, Henry C. Lashley, Jas. Boothe, John M. Richardson, D. H. Gardner, Green Beckwith, Eaton Collins, P. B. Burt, Jesse Burt, Mark Barker, A. Leslie, Wesley J. Lashley, Isham Holland, James Ennis, William B. Jones, Christopher Holleman, John A. Peddy.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion of G. Beckwith, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they had performed their several duties.

The meeting then adjourned.

BURWELL ROLLINS, Chm'n.
D. B. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

Wake County Democratic Association.

On Monday evening, the 19th instant, a number of Democrats of the County of Wake, assembled at the Court-House in Raleigh, pursuant to previous adjournment,—Frank I. Wilson in the Chair.

W. W. Holden, Chairman of the Committee on permanent officers for the Democratic Association of Wake County, reported the following officers: For President of the Association, Quentin Busbee; Vice Presidents, F. I. Wilson, M. A. Bledsoe, Jordan Womble, Sr., and John R. Harrison; Secretaries, W. H. Laughter and J. K. Marriott; Executive Committee, John C. Partridge, W. Hogan Jones, Ed. G. Haywood, J. F. Hutchins, and Ira Beckwith.

The report was unanimously adopted.

F. I. Wilson, on retiring from the chair, delivered an eloquent, pertinent and cutting speech.

A committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. John A. Rogers and P. B. Burt, conducted Mr. Busbee to the chair, when Mr. Busbee entertained the Association for some time and in an able manner upon some of the issues now before the country, and especially on the importance of thorough organization.

A. M. Lewis, Esq., being called upon, spoke at considerable length and very much to the edification and satisfaction of all present, except some few Know Nothings.

E. G. Haywood was next called on, and responded in an able manner, confining himself principally to State issues.

Maj. G. H. Wilder then followed, in response to a call, and spoke with his usual force and ability; after which the Association adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Q. BUSBEE, Pres't.

W. H. LAUGHTER, J. K. MARRIOTT, } Sec's.

SMALL POX.

We are informed by Mr. Utley, our County Court Clerk, that the Commissioners of the town of Smithfield, Johnston County, held a meeting on the 19th instant, and advised the citizens of the county, and all those interested, that they think it would be imprudent to hold the ensuing County Court on the 4th Monday, for fear of contagion, &c.

This notice has been sent to all the Postoffices in the County, and to the Bar who attend said Court.

Thirty-Fourth Congress---First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 19 1856.

SENATE.—Two messages were received from the President, vetoing bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississsppi, and the flats of the St. Clair river. The President, in returning these bills, says he regards them as part of a general system of internal improvement, and he refers to his message of 1854, vetoing the river and harbor bill, for his views on the subject. The further consideration of the bills was postponed till Wednesday. Mr. Cass stated that he should ask leave, when a convenient opportunity offered, to show that he had been misunderstood by Mr. Crampton in a certain correspondence with the British Government. Mr. Sumner made a speech on the Kansas question.

When Mr. Sumner concluded his speech, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed Mr. Wheeler's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed, to the Cape Verde sufferers. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—ayes 123, noes 24.

Mr. Galloway asked leave to introduce a resolution enquiring if the President has received any information of the recent murders and assaults in Kansas, which are enumerated in the resolution, and whether steps have been taken for the arrest and prosecution of the persons engaged in the outrages. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 102 to 59—not two-thirds. Mr. Keitt moved the suspension of the rules, so as to enable him to introduce a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 1st of August. The motion was negatived—ayes 77, noes 62. The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward ineffectually urged the passage of the House joint resolution, in reference to the Cape de Verde sufferers.

The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation Bill was passed.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, requiring the Commissioner of Patents to take the necessary steps to obtain information relative to the growth and consumption of tobacco and cotton, in the several countries of the world, which was passed.

Mr. Summer concluded his speech on Kansas affairs.

In the Senate Mr. Cass characterized the speech of Mr. Sumner as the most Anti-American in every particular, that he even heard. Senators Douglas and Mason accused him as being unfit for the association of gentlemen, and entirely destitute of truth. Mr. Sumner replied in a strain of the most severe vulgarity. Great sensation was produced in the galleries, lobbies and body of the House.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving one million and forty-eight thousand acres of land in Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of three railroads therein, embracing five hundred miles. An ineffectual motion was made to table the bill, by a vote of 69 for, against 76.

The House adjourned pending the discussion of the Wisconsin land bill.

News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A letter from Kansas dated 9th inst., states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony taken before the investigating committee, sealed packages of the proceedings up to the time of the departure of Mr. Robinson, were placed in charge of that gentleman for Washington. These despatches have not been discovered in possession of Mr. R. at Lexington—his wife at his request, having proceeded with them after his arrest. Had it not been for this, she would have remained with her husband.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that Gov Shannon has sent an express to Lexington, Missouri, with the papers necessary for the arrest and return of Mr. Robinson. The committee of investigation are in session at Leavenworth. It is understood that Mr. Oliver will present a minority report when the committee returns to Washington.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Dates have been received from Kansas to the 14th. Sheriff Jones is convalescent. Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, had been arrested while endeavoring to leave the Territory. Ex-Gov. Reeder had fled, but it was thought he would be captured. Judge Fane, of Georgia, had been appointed Sheriff until Sheriff Jones is able to resume his duties. It was reported that Fane had been shot at twice. It was also said that 1,500 men were at Lawrence, armed with Sharp's rifles, and strongly fortified with breastworks and two pieces of artillery; and declared their intention to resist all attempts at arrest. About 1,000 men had responded to the Marshal's proclamation and encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton, their avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws.

[From the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.]

ANGEL-MUSIC.

When the twilight weeps 'neath her snowy veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings!

Oh! the love-rays fall from her dew filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from the twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft, south wind, when he woos the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in his love wreathed bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp-strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine,
Like the wild, wild wail of the heaving brine,
Like the groans that sweep on the night-wind's wings,
Is the strange, sad song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad moanings flow,
And I weep o'er the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And the soul of bliss in its music dwells;
And the tide of song o'er the glowing strings
Flows fresh and free from the Eden springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

MINNIE.

LaGrange, Tenn., October, 1855.

MARRIED.

In Washington city, on the 8th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Cummins, Dr. William E. Walker, of Louisiana, to Miss Lucy E. Hilliard, of N. C.

In Baltimore, Md., on the 15th, Mr. Henry M. Giles, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Richard Mason, Esq., of Baltimore.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG, F. J. HUTCHINS, W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.

May 23, 1856. 51—swtA1.

Mayor's Office, Raleigh, May 21, 1856.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the City Hall on Saturday the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P M., to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence. W. D. HAYWOOD,

Important Sale of Valuable Property IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cooking department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.

T. J. JARRATT & CO.

May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D., 1856. Mary Aldridge, use of Macon Moye vs. John K. Taylor.—Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John K. Taylor, is beyond the limits of the State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in Raleigh in this State, for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there replevy or plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be rendered against him and his interest in the lands of the late William B. Taylor, heretofore levied on, be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Allen Croom, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1856. ALLEN CROOM, C. S. C.

April 19, 1856. 1125—w6w.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as

Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.

H. MAHLER & CO.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

Sports of the Pit.

WAKE AND CHATHAM PROPOSE TO FIGHT, Nash and Warren, a Main of Twenty-one Cocks, for $500 the odd Fight, and Twenty-five Dollars a Battle, to commence the 11th of June, at Raleigh N. C. The party accepting the above challenge, will address Box 141, Raleigh, N. C., by the 28th of May.

May 12, 1856. 51—sw2w.

READ THIS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATEly, and will give possession 1st July, a small Lot in Forestville, N. C., on which is situated an elegant Store and Ware House. The store has 1 room below and 2 above stairs, with chimney and cellar. The Ware House has 2 rooms. Everything in complete order to conduct the mercantile business, or by small alterations a comfortable residence can be made. A bargain can be had, and credit given the purchaser. JONES & CRENSHAW.

Forestville, N. C., May 1, 1856. 36—sw6t.

Johnston Male and Female Academies.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THESE Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th, the trustees, patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th, the usual address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Va.; and the public generally are respectfully invited. By order of the Trustees.

May 9, 1856. 49—sw3t.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 9, 1856. 49—

NURSE WANTED.—A GOOD TRUSTY WOMAN, and one accustomed to the management of children. Apply at this office.

April 25, 1856. 45—3tpd.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.

A. J. LEACH.

Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscribers, on the 15th of April, a pair of mules, one a dark bay mule, approaching to brown, the other a very deep iron gray. Both small, are in very good order, and show the marks of harness very plainly upon their sides. The bay is rather slenderly put up; the iron gray very compactly built. When last heard from they were a few miles west of this place, and we suppose are making their way westward. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will take them up and confine them so that we can get them. Address us at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

WESTON & TILLERY.

May 2, 1856. 47—4w.

*** Warrenton News copy 4 weeks.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD OFFICE, RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company.—Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

47—swtJ1.

☞ Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Salisbury Banner, copy twice a week till 1st of June.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

42—3t.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.

E. A. BIZZELL.

April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.

April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.

April 28, 1856. 45—.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
35, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

April 9, 1856. 42—

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,

Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker,	Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling,	Gen. Narcisso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers,	Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va.	W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker,	Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D.,	J. L. Pracocke, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO

Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones,	Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,
B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.	
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.	
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.	

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

PROSPECTUS OF

"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxse Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.

Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronunced the most remarkable production of the day.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.

The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

Charlemont, by Simms.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies	Car.	Kid	Cong's.	Hd.	Gaiters.
"	Bl'k Fr. L.		"	"	" Tipped
"	Col'd "	"	L. L.	"	" "
"	S. C. "	"	"	"	" "
"	Brown' "		"	Hd.	" "
"	Stitch'd "	Bootees.			
"	Engh. Kid		Gaiters,		
"	"	"	Bootees.		
"	"	"	Slippers,		
"		Car.	" Th'k & Thin		J. Linds.
"			Mor "	"	"
"		" Kid	"	"	Parodies.
"		" "	& Mor.		Slippers.
"		" "	"		Buskins.
"	Bronze	" "	"		Slippers,
"	"	" "	"		Parodies.
"	"	" "	"		J. Linds.
Ladies	White	Kid	Gaiters,		
"	"	Cash	"		
"	"	Kid	Slippers,		
Misses	Cur. Cid			"	Rosetts.
"	Bl'k Mor. Hd.		Bootees,		
"	Col'd "	"	"		
"	Bl'k Fr. L.	"	Gaiters,		
"	Col'd "	"	"		
"	Kid Mor. and Gt.		Bootees Th'k Soles.		
"	Bro. & Col'd R. R.		"		
Chs.	Gt Welt & Mor		"	"	"
"	Ass'd. Col'd Lace		Gaiters,		
"	"	"	Mor. Bootees.		
"		Bl'k	"	"	
"		"	"	Ank. Ties,	
"		Col'd	"	"	"
"	Cash Hd. Button		Gaiters.		
"	Pat. Lea. Strap		Shoes and Pumps.		

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

L. P. HUNT & CO,

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR

Second Gift Enterprise

On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.

30,000 DOLLARS!

FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

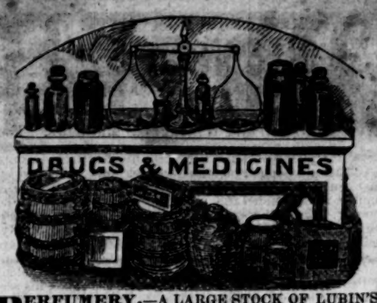
☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29, Cheap Place, Fayetteville Street.

(ONE DOOR ABOVE R. SMITH'S CORNER.)

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SPRING AND SUMmer Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., &c., which I intend selling at reduced prices to punctual buyers who will pay when called on, and especially to those who buy with cash.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock is large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our newspapers are adopting the cash system at lower prices; why not some Merchant follow suit? If the rule works well in one case why no. in the other? But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing, however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF EVANS & COOKE, or to H. L. EVANS, must settle their notes and accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence. H. L. EVANS.

March 28, 1856. 39—8w.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 99, 1856. 46—tf.

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

☞ Oysters, Sardines and Saussages always on hand.

Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in the City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, an also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.